

THE
B O O K E
O F
F I V E C O L L U M N E S
O F
A R C H I T E C T U R E ,
C A L L E D

Tuscan, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita,
Drawn and counterfeited after the right *Symmetry* and
cunning measure of *Free-Masons*.

Gathered with great diligence by *Hans Bloome*,
out of Antiquities, for the benefit of *Free-Masons*, *Carpenters*,
Goldsmiths, *Painters*, *Carvers*, *In-layers*, *Antick-Cutters*, and all
other that delight to practise with the *Compasse* and *Square*.



L O N D O N ;
Printed by *M. Simmons*, for *Thomas Jenner*, and are to be sold at his Shop
at the South entrance of the *Royall Exchange*.

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TO THE READER.

THough some men be of opinion, bookes of building are onely necessary for Artificers, yet the ancient Princes of Syria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, gave example to all men that delight in building, to be experienc't in those plots and models they intend to have wrought upon. So Solomon hath praise for giving order to build the Temple. Porſenna the Athrurian King, for the manner of his Sepulcher, being in forme of a Labyrinth: the Ægyptians Monarchs for their Pyramides: Artemisia for her husbands Tombe in Caria, and the ancient Romans for their houses of pleasure and Palaces: whose very ruines are patterns for our builders. Therefore I offer this book as well to Noble Gentlemen, as Rich men, and have chosen a Patron, that hath himselfe, to my knowledge, intended (if this be acceptable) to set forth the workes of Sebastian Serly, and Albertus Duree, and other worthy Authours, for the benefit of Masters, Builders, Carvers, Masons, Lynners, and all sorts of men, that love beauty and ornament. My request to you that read, is to accept kindly my Labours, to encourage me and others to goe forward for your after good.

Yours H. W.

The Table.

A

A *Stragulus* a bottle and fillet in any part of the Pillar.

Abacus the top of the *Jonica*, or Corinthian head.
Annuli, or *Apohiges*, when three fillets come together, one under another.

B

Basis, all the moulding or foote of the Pedestall.

C

Cimatium, that which some call in English an O.G.
Canolicoli, are the Flutes in the Triglyphi.

Cornonix, all the moulding standing over the square of the Pedestall.

Corona, a broad plinth in the cornish between two *Cimatium*.

Contractura, the breaking of the Pillar.

Caulis, the coddies out of which the *Helices* grow in the *Corinthian* head.

D

Denticuli, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents.

E

Echinus, a bottle cut with edges.

Epistilium, the Architrave.

F

Facia, a broad fillet whereof there are three in Architrave.

G

Gutta, are drops sometime round, sometime in Triangle fashion.

H

Hipotrachelium, the nacke of the Capitall.

Helices, are the scrowles in the *Corinthian* head, being in number 8.

I

Iconographia, is the ground plat.

L

Licis or *Sima*, the *Cimatium* turned upward.

M

Mutis, that which we commonly call in English a cartouse.

Modulus, halfe the thicknesse of the Pillar.

P

Plinthus, commonly called in English a plinth.
Projectura, the sayle of every moulding.

R

Regula, any small fillet.

S

Scapus, the body of the Pillar.
Spira, the base of the Pillar.

Stilobata, the Pedestall.
Scotia, a hollow casement.

Supercilium, a small fillet in the top of the cornish.
Semicanolicola, halfe Flutes on each side Triglyphi.

Stria, the flat lying between the Flutes.

T

Torus, any bottle.
Triglyphi, a kind of ornament in the frise.

Trochilus, the same which *Scotia*.

Tenia, the top of the Pillar.

Trebeatio, the highest top of the Cornish.

V

Voluta, the *Jonicke* scroule.

Z

Zophorus, the frise.

I.
Tuscan.

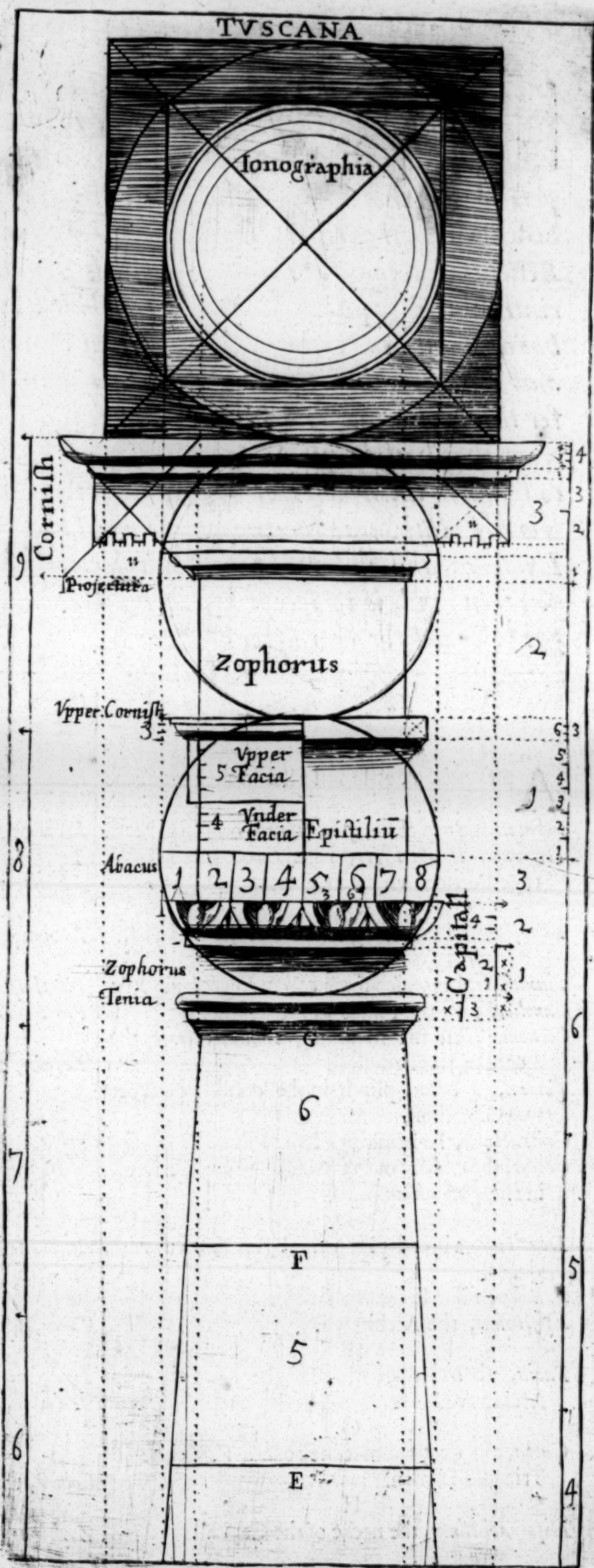
Pliny being witnesse, saith it is an ancient sort of Columne, for the *Tusci* are reported to have their beginnings of the *Greekes*: Wherefore for the most part it agreeth with the *Doricke*: But the *Architector* thinketh this was made of *Tuscanus*, who is reported to be the generall Author of the *Germanis*: But the *Tuscan* is the strongest of them all, having the first place in order: Therefore marvaile not that the *Stilobata* of this *Tuscan* doth want the parts of the *Cimatium*: for seeing it is strong, and may have use in great buildings, Forts, Castles, and Towers, &c. whereby it may take up lesse roome, and to the end it may be no hinderance to carriage in or out.

The whole height of this Pillar, divide in nine parts, give two of those parts to *Stilobata* with *Basis* and the upper *Cimatium*: divide these two parts into six, as appeareth on the right side of *Stilobata*, one of the six parts is for *Basis Cimatium*: one other to *Stilobata Cimatium* divided into six parts, the four remaining maketh the square of the great *Basse*, crossed with two Diagonall lines: In this great square is made a Circle, and looke where the Circle crosseth the Diagonall lines, there make another square: in which square you shall make another Circle, whose circumference shall touch the side of the said square, being the thickest of *Scapi Cimatium*, and the space between the two squares, shall be for the standing forth of the foresaid *Scapi Cimatium*: The last square spoken of, divided into eight parts: give six of those parts to another Circle, which is the bignesse of *Scapi* at *Tenia* or top of the Pillar.

The great Square *Basis* at *Cimatium*, divide into seven parts, give one of the *Projectura* of *Basis Cimatium*, as appeareth on the left side, which also maketh the height of *Cimatium* before spoken on the right side in two equall parts: one of of these parts divide in foure, give the last of the foure to *Regula Basis*: the first of the foure divide in two, one of which parts is for the small *Regula* under *Sima* or *Lisis*: then *Sima* it selfe will be made in a true Square.

For *Stilobata Cimatium* divide in foure parts, one whereof give *Sima*, two other to *Plinthus*, the last fourth part divide into three, give two for *Astragulus*, and the other two for *Regula*.

For *Scapi Cimatium*, standing upon *Stilobata*, whose height being one *Modulus* of the Pillar, divide into two parts, as appeareth on the right side of *Scapi Cimatium*, one of which parts is for *Plinthus*, the other part divide in three, give *Torus* two, *Regula* one.



The height of *Scapus* being six times the thick-
 nesse of the Pillar which is *Scapi Cimatum*, and
Capitall, as may be perceived on the right side :
 The *Capitall* shall be the same *Modulus* as is *Scapi*
Cimatum : which *Modulus* divide in three parts,
 one of which parts give *Abacus*, another to *Echi-*
nus, whose fourth part maketh *Regula* under *E-*
chinus : the last third part of *Hypotrachelium* :
 which part of *Hypotrachelium* divide in two,
 marked with ✕, one of these parts give to *Tenia* :
 that part of *Tenia* divide in three, give two
 to *Astragulus*, the third to *Regula*, one eight part
 of the thicknesse of *Scapus* shall be the *Projectura*
 of the *Capitall*, and *Tenia* must be made in a true
 square.

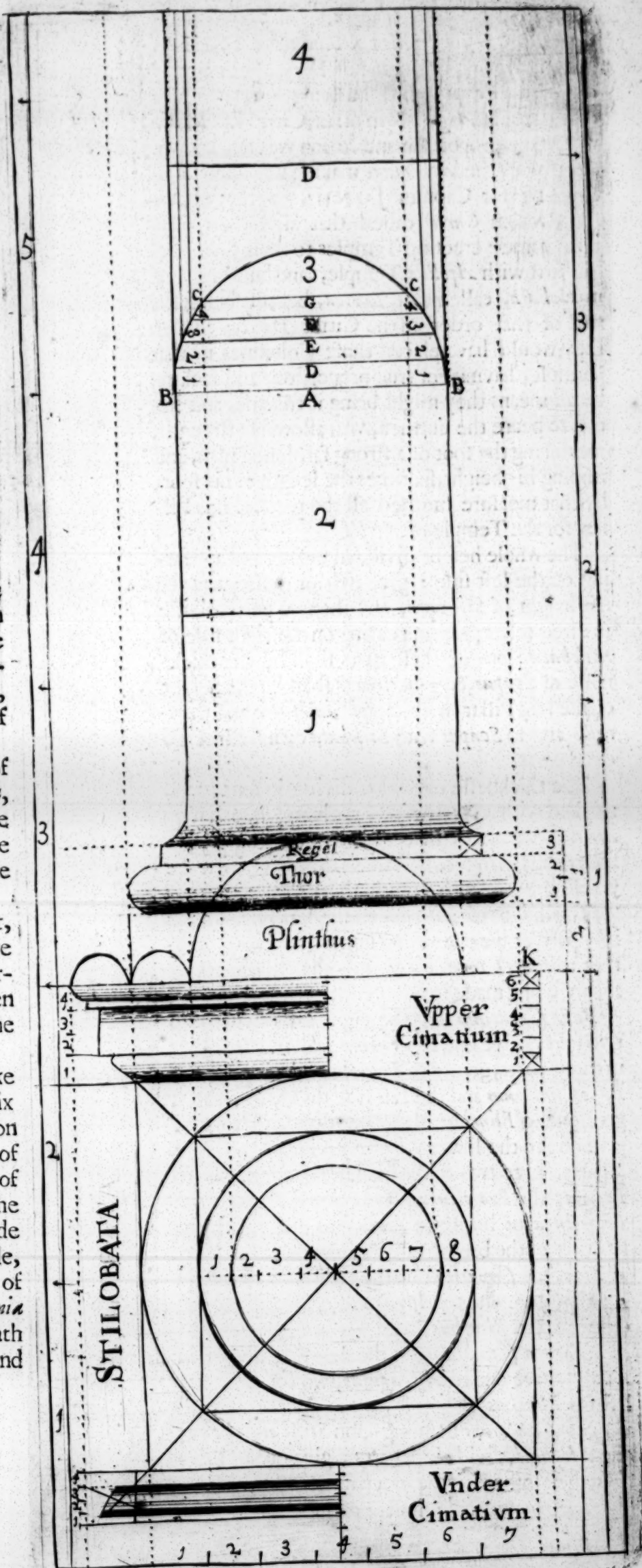
Epistilium upon the *Capitall*, being the same
Modulus, divide in six parts appearing on the right
 side : give one part to *Sima* being made true
 Square : Now for the left side, divide that one
 part of *Sima* in three, give one of those to *Regu-*
la above *Sima*, the other five divide in nine, give
 ports to the higher *Facia*, and foure to the low-
 er *Facia*.

Zophorus standeth upon *Epistilium*, and is of the
 same height. The great *Trabeatio* standeth upon
Zophorus of the same height also : so that from the
 top of the *Capitall* to the highest part of *Trabea-*
tio is three even parts, such as is *Scapi Cimatum*,
 and his *Projectura* shall be as much as is one of
 those parts.

Trabeatio divide in foure parts, the first of
 those divide in three parts, give one to *Regula*,
 and two to *Sima* : give two other of those foure
 parts to *Corona* : and the last foure parts divide
 againe into foure, give three to *Torus*, and one
 to *Regula*, as appeareth on the right side.

Corona which containeth two parts in height,
 and of the same *Projectura* divide in eleven, give
 two to *Regula*, and one to *Canaliculus*, as appear-
 eth on the left side, three of these may be taken
 for the breadth, and three such parts for the
 depth.

The *Contractura* of *Scapus*, you may make
 after this manner, divide the Pillar into six
 parts, between *Tenia* and *Scapi Cimatum*, upon
 the second lower part, being the third part of
 his height : make a circle to the outward part of
Scapus, and looke where the circle crosseth the
 pricked line of one eight part of *Scapus*, divide
 in foure parts upon the side of the said circle,
 and drawing lines straight from side to side of
 the said circle, the lines are brought up to *Tenia*
 for his *Entasis*. This description of *Tuscan* hath
 just proportion in all parts which the *Romans* and
Venetians use.



I I.
Dorica.

The first and ancient Columnes called *Dorica*, taking beginning of *Dorus*, Prince of *Achaia* and *Peloponnesus*, building a Church after that order at *Argos*, & in other Cities of *Achaia*, when true proportion and reason was not known; afterwards the *Athenians* making war upon *Asia*, choosing for Captain *JONUS* the son of *Xuthus*, whom *Caria* called that after their Captains name: erecting Temples to their Gods began first with *Apollo's* Temple, and building one in *Achaia*, called that *Dorica*, because being the first of that order in the Cities *Doricon*: when they would have placed those Columnes in that Temple, having not true proportion, and seeking by all means they might bring it to passe, and fittest to beare the burthen, with allowable strength, measuring the foot of a strong fashioned man, and finding his height, six times the length of his foot, by that measure finished all the parts of this Pillar, for the Temple of *Apollo*.

The whole height divide in eight parts appearing on the left side: give two of those parts for the height of *Stilobata*, and the two parts divide in three other parts, appearing on the right side of *Stilobata*: one of these parts shall be the thickness of *Scapus*, & 7 such parts shall be the height of the said Pillar with *Scapi Cimatium* and *Capitall*, and so *Scapus* with *Stilobata* consisteth of 10 even parts.

The thickness of *Scapus* divide in four parts, marked with a ✕, two of these being joyned with *Stilobata*, maketh the breadth of 6 even parts, two such other being joyned to *Stilobata*, maketh the whole breadth, 8 parts maketh with *B. 2*.

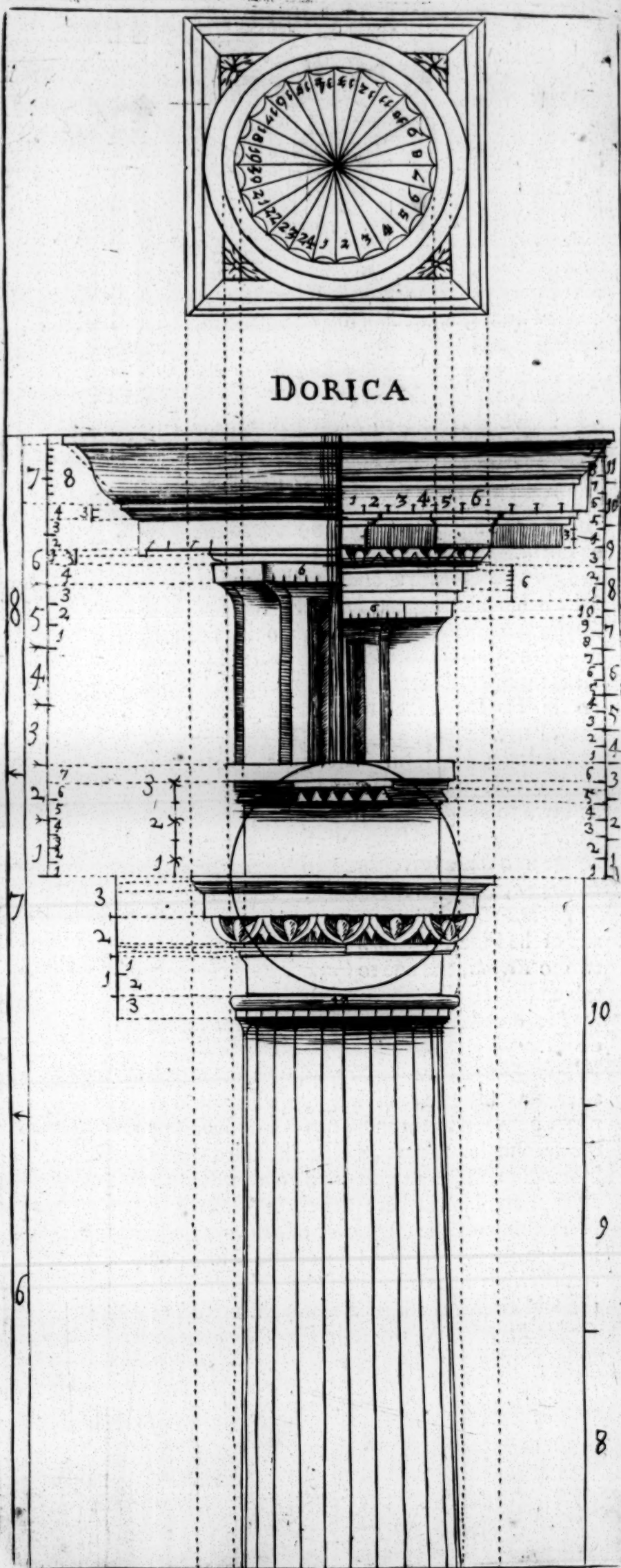
The height of *Stilobata* on the left side, divide in 7 parts, give one to the upper *Cimatium*, another to *Basis Cimatium* of the other five parts, a square being made in the breadth of *Stilobata*.

Basis Cimatium on the right side divide into two parts, give one to *Plinthus*: divide the other in three parts, give 2 to *Torus*, and one to *Regula*, *Basis Cimatium* and the left side divide in 2 parts, give one to *Plinthus*, the other divide in 2 parts, give one to the lower *Torus*: divide the other in 3 parts, give two to the higher *Torus*, and one to *Regula*, the *Projectura* may be made square: the *Projectura* of both the *Cimatium* containeth the sixt part of the breadth of *Stilobata*.

Stilobata Cimatium on the right side, divide in 5 parts, give one to *Astragulus*, 2 for *Lisis*, & the other two to *Plinthus*.

Stilobata Cimatium on the left side divide in 4 parts, give one to *Astragulus*, two for *Lisis*, the last for *Plinthus*.

Scapi Cimatium standing upon *Stilobata*, being one *Modulus*, divide in 3 parts, give one to *Plinthus*, the 2 other divide in 4 parts, give one to the higher *Torus*, divide these 3 parts in 2, give one



to the lower *Torus*, the other divide in 7. taking one of these for the lower *Regula*, another for the higher *Regula*, the 5 remaining give *Trochilus*. the *Regula* of *Scapus* is made of the 28 part thereof, and is *Projectura* square. The *Contractura* of *Scapus* spoken in *Tuscan*.

Capitall standing on the top of *Scapus*, being the same *Modulus* of *Scapi Cimatium* on the left side, divide in 3 parts, give 1 to *Zophorus*, 2 to *Echinus*, the third to *Quadra*, the halfe to *Zophorus* give *Tenia*, or top of *Scapus*: the lower 3 parts of *Echinus* shall be for *Anulus*: In like manner the third part of *Quadra* gave *Sima* and *Regula*, so that every *Projectura* may shew it selfe.

Epistilium standing upon the *Capitall* being the same *Modulus*, divide in 7 parts, on the left side give one to *Tenia*, and is fitting ever as much as the *Contractura* of *Scapus*.

Zophorus standing upon *Epistilium*, containeth of 3 such parts as *Epistilium* hath 2, one of those 3 parts of *Zophorus* divide in 3, give one of thole to *Regula* above the *Triglyphus*, which may be made after this manner: divide the height from *Epistilium* to the higher *Regula* before spoken of in 3 parts: 2 of thole parts shall be the bredth of *Triglyphus*: one of these parts divide in 6, give one to *Facia*, 2 to *Plinthus*, 2 to *Simicanonica*: the thicknesse expressed in the figure marked with 2 under *Triglyphus*, there are 6 *Gutta*, the bredth of these being the sixt part of *Epistilium*: the *Regula* from whence they hang, is the fourth part of one *Gutta*.

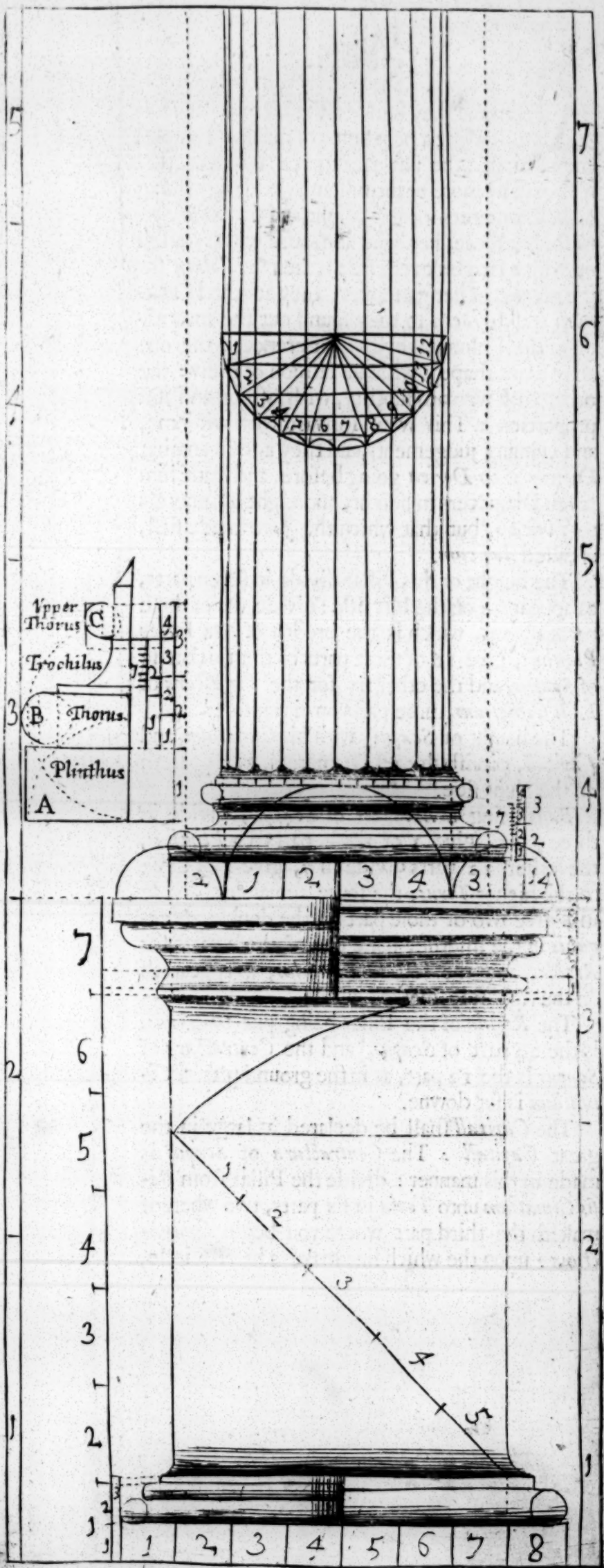
Coronix standing upon *Zophorus*, the same height of *Epistilium*, which divide in 2 parts: the 1 whereof divide in 4, give one to the lower *Sima*, 2 to *Coronix*, the last 4 part to the *Sima* above *Coronix*, the other of those parts give the great *Sima*, which divide in 7, give one to *Regula* above *Sima*.

Now the measures on the right side, from the top of the *Capitall* to the highest part of *Trabecationes*, may be thus dispatched: divide *Epistilium* in 3 parts, four such parts give *Zophorus*, 4 more to *Coronix*, so that *Epistilium* *Zophorus* and *Coronix* contain of 11 parts.

Zophorus divide in 10 parts, give one to *Regula* above the *Triglyphus*, the height of *Coronix* divide in 9 parts, 2 give to the two *Facia*, one to *Echinus*, 2 to *Mutuli*, 2 to *Corona*, and 2 to *Sima*: the *Mutuli* divide in 3 parts; give the small *Sima* above the *Mutuli* one part, and 10 for *Sima* above *Corona*: the 2 lower parts given to *Facia* divide in six, give 2 to the lower *Facia*, & 3 to the higher *Facia*, and the last to *Regula* under *Echinus*.

Mutuli is made in this manner, *Echinus* divide in 6 parts, from the middle *Columnne* to the outward part of the *Capitall*, give 2 of those parts to *Mutulus*, 3 such parts between the *Mutulus*, all other parts be made square. If you would round the *columnne* to make 24 *Canaliculus*, you shall make them in that manner set down in the *Jcnographia*.

B



III.
Jonica. 1.

Afterward they builded the Temple of Diana, seeking a new Symetry for that Temple, and fashioned the just measure of a woman, that it should be more beautifull and slender, making eight Diameters for her height, and put *Basis Spira* for her foote, her head and haire which trusted up with a lace on every side: then set *Voluta* for the pleates of her garments: they adorned *Canalicoli* and *Striaes*: so they found out the invention of the Columnes by two differences: the one after mans shape, without fashion or shew: the other with womans subtilty, with fashion and just proportion: This went forward with wisdom, and cunning judgements, and they added another Diameter to *Dorica* going before, and made him seven Diameters in height, and eight Diameters to *Jonica*: but that which the *Jones* made first, is called *Jonicum*.

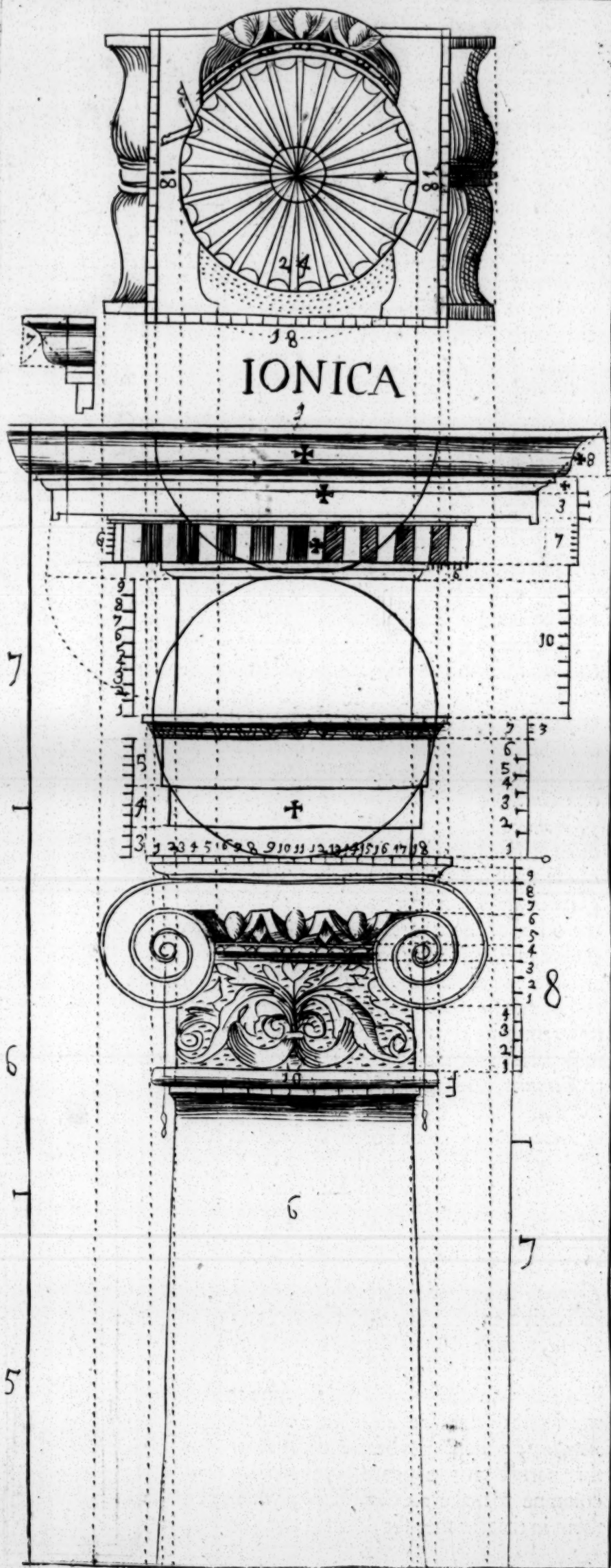
The height of this Pillar divide in seven parts, as appeareth on the left side: divide one of those parts in 22, which is the bredth of the lower *Plinthus*, give 16 of those parts to the thickest of *Scapus*, and the other six for the *Projectura* of *Basis Cimatium*, three parts on either side.

The height of *Scapus*, with his *Cimatium* and *Capitall*, consisteth of 8 Diameters, as appeareth on the right side.

Basis being a *Modulus* of *Scapus*, divide in three parts, give 1 of those parts to *Plinthus*, the other 12 parts divide in 7, give 3 of those to the higher *Torus*, the foure remaining divide in 8, give two of those parts to the double *Astragulus* in the middle, halfe one of those parts for *Regula*, and the rest to *Trochilus*, as appeareth on the right side, marked with 3.

The *Regula* of the Pillar being put to *Torus*, is the 24 part of *Scapus*, and the *Contractura* of *Scapus* is the 12 part, as in the ground plat of *Cimatium* is set downe.

The *Capitall* shall be declared at large in the great *Capitall*: The *Contractura* of *Scapus* is made in this manner: divide the Pillar from *Basis Cimatium* unto *Tenia* in six parts, two whereof maketh the third part where you begin *Contractura*: upon the which line make a halfe Circle,



and looke where that Circle cutteth the 12 part of *Scapus*, divide above the bowe thereof within that twelve part in foure, drawing lines from side to side of the said Circle, as appeareth: These lines being made for *Contractura*, and drawne to every of these parts before divided, this Pillar is broken perfectly.

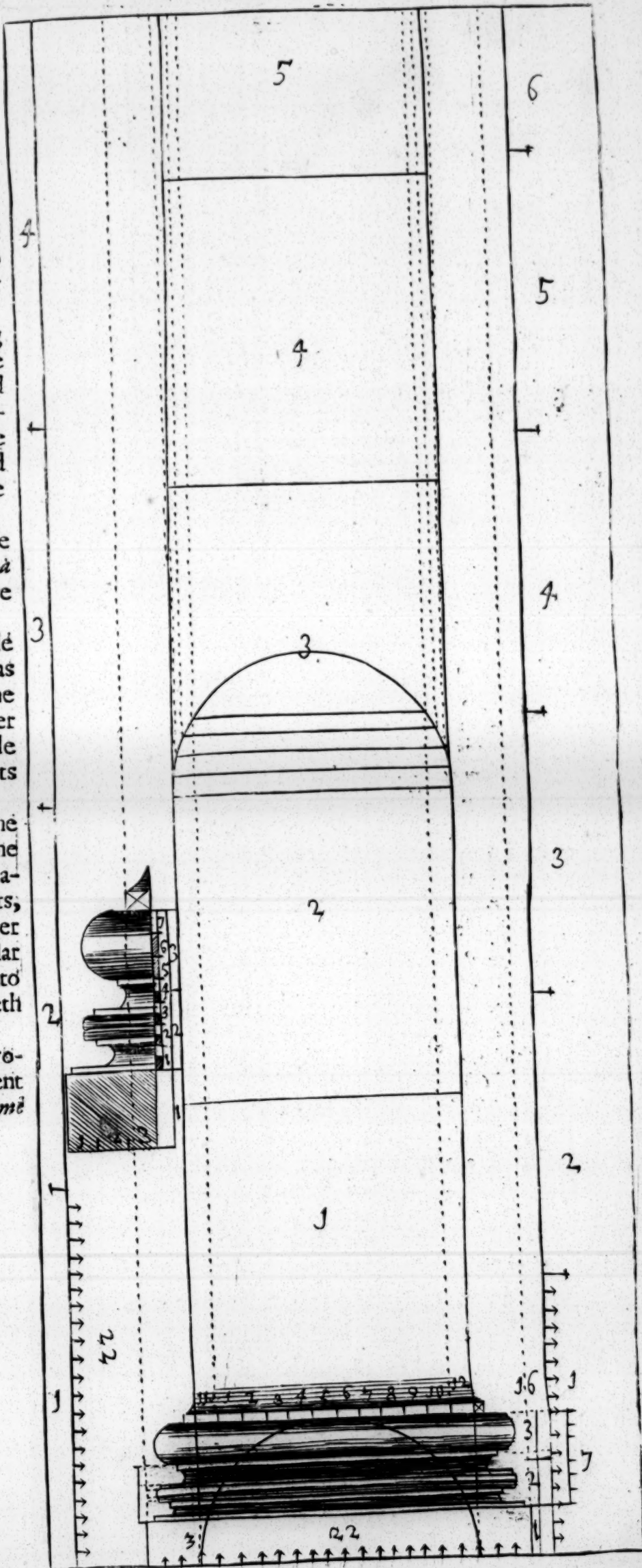
Epistilium standing upon the *Capitall*, being the same *Modulus* of *Scapus Cimatium*, divide in 7 parts: give one part of *Sima*, (whose third part maketh *Regula* above *Sima*) the six remaining divide in twelve, give 5 of those parts to the higher *Facia*, give 4 to the middle *Facia*, and the three last to the lower *Facia*, appearing in the figure, marked with a ✠.

Zophorus standing upon *Epistilium* of the same *Modulus*, divide in 10 parts, give one to *Sima* under *Denticulum*, and is 3 parts to *Regula* above *Sima*, being divided on the right side.

Denticuly is of the same height of the middle *Facia*, marked with a ✠, and is *Projectura* as much, which divide in six parts, appearing in the *Quadrangle*, give 3 unto his breadth, the other 2 maketh *Denticuly*: which *Denticuly* divide in six, give one of those to *Sima*, and his 3 parts maketh *Regula* above *Sima*.

Corona of the same height, marked with the ✠, and is third part for *Sima*, *Coronix* being the highest part of the *Collumne* of the same measure, marked with a ✠, divide in eight parts, give one part to *Regula* above *Sima*, the other 7 for *Sima*: If you please to garnish the Pillar with *Canaliculus*, divide the circumference into 24 parts, the five part of one such part maketh *Stria*, and the other 4 *Canaliculus*.

This being done, is the just measure and proportion of this Pillar, which the most excellent *Architettura*, *Marcus Vitruvius* used at *Rome* and *Corinth*.



IV.
Jonica 2.

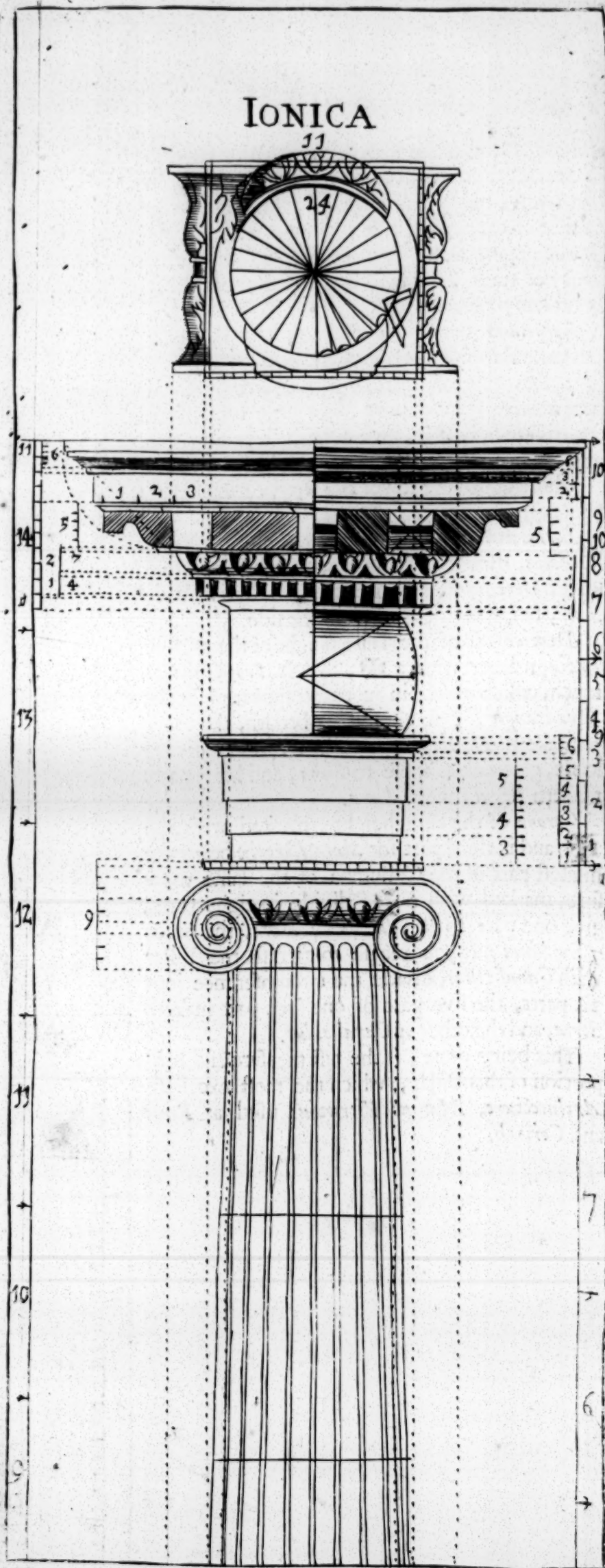
This *Jonica* made with his *Stilobata*, the whole height divide in 14 parts, appearing on the left side: 3 of those parts maketh all *Stilobata*: divide those three parts in 8 appearing on the right side, give one part to the lower *Cimatium*, one other part to the higher *Simatium* of *Stilobata*: the six parts remaining is for the height of *Stilobata*, and 4 for his bredth. The second *Simatium* on the right side, are made after this manner: *Basis Cimatium* divide in three parts: give 1 of those parts to *Plinthus*, 1 other part to *Sima*: which divide in six parts, give *Regula* under *Sima* one of those parts, *Regula* above *Sima* another of those parts, the other 3 part divide in 2, give one of those parts to *Torus*, the 2 to *Trochilus*: and the 3 part of *Torus* maketh the *Regula* under him; and their *Projectura* being the six part *Stilobata*.

Stilobata Cimatium on the right side divide in 2 parts: the second divide in 3 parts, give 2 of those parts to *Facia*, and the third maketh *Sima*, the 3 part of *Sima* maketh *Regula* above *Sima*: The first part divide in 4, give one of those parts to *Regula* under the lower *Sima*: the other 3 divide in six parts, giving one of those 6 to *Regula* under *Facia*, the rest remaining give *Sima*, whose *Projectura* is like to *Basis Cimatium*.

Basis Cimatium on the left side, divide in three parts, give one of those to *Plinthus*: the other 2 divide in five: give 3 to *Sima*, and 2 for *Torus*, the lower 6. part of *Sima* maketh *Regula*, and the higher third part of *Torus* is *Regula*, whose *Projectura*, and also *Stilobata Cimatium*, is upon the left side before spoken.

Scapi Cimatium, divide the bredth of *Stilobata* in 22 parts, 16 of those parts give the thicknesse of *Scapus*, the six other parts give for the *Projectura* of *Scapi Cimatium*, being 3 on each side: and 8 of those parts give for the whole height of *Scapi Cimatium*: which 8 divide in 3, give 1 part to *Plinthus*, and the two remaining, divide in 3, give the last third part to *Torus*: divide the other 2 parts in 12, give 2 of those parts to the middle *Astragulus*, and one to *Regula* under *Torus*: but halfe one of those parts maketh *Regula* above *Astragulus*: the *Regula* under *Astragulus* containeth of one part, and *Regula* above *Plinthus* one halfe part: the rest for the 2 *Trochilus*, appearing by the letter H.

The *Contractura* of *Scapus*, being shewed in the first *Jonica*, and the *Capitall*, shall be finished in great *Capitall* hereafter, whose height containeth eight *Diameters*, appearing on the right side.

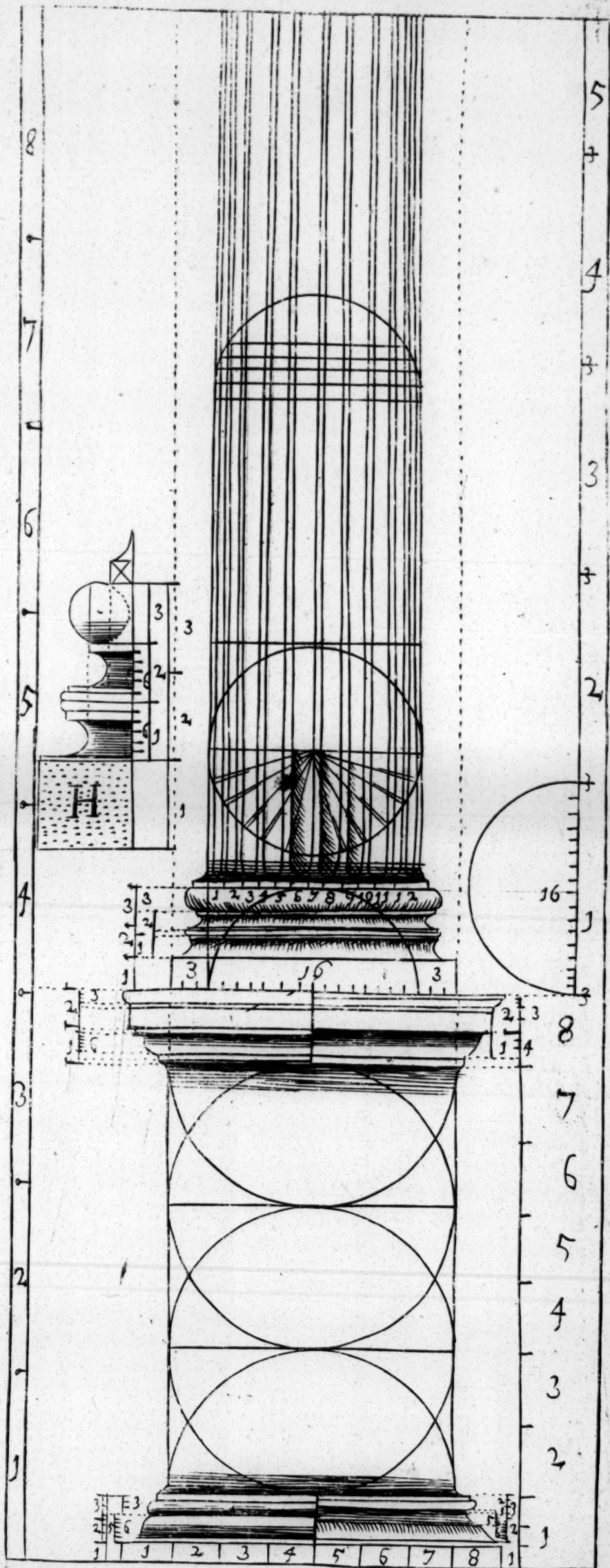


Epistilium, *Zophorus* and *Coronix* standing upon the *Capitall*, whose height being 2 Diameters, of the eight before spoken : so the Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters : divide thole two Diameters into 10 parts, shewed on the right side, give 3 to *Epistilium*, 3 to *Zophorus*, and the other foure to the great *Trabeationes*.

Those 3 parts given *Epistilium*, divide in 6, give one part to *Sima*, whose third part give *Regula* above *Sima* : the other five parts divide in 12, give 3 to the lower *Facia*, give 4 to the middle *Facia*, and 5 to the third *Facia* : *Zophorus* as before spoken, and is *Eutasis* taken from the Triangle; as you may see in the figure : *Coronix* consisteth of 4 parts, divided in six, give the first to *Denticulus*, whose fourth part maketh *Sima* under *Denticulus*, the second give *Echinus*, whose 4 part maketh *Regula* under *Echinus*, and 2 parts for *Mutuli* : whose fift part maketh *Sima* above *Mutuli*, being so of high, as the bredth : give 1 other of those parts to *Corona*, whose 3 part maketh *Sima* above *Corona* : the last 6 part give the highest *Sima*, whose sixt part maketh *Regula* : the *Projectura* of all *Coronix* is equall to his height.

The measure on the left side, for the great *Trabeationes* are thus divided : Those 4 parts of *Coronix* before spoken, divide in eleven parts, give 1 to *Sima*, whose third part maketh *Regula* above himselfe : give 3 other of those parts to *Denticuly* and *Echinus*, and the 4 part of *Denticuly*, give *Regula* under *Echinus* : and the 7 part of *Echinus* maketh the *Regula* under *Mutuli* : give 3 of those parts to *Mutuli*, give 2 for *Corona*, and the last 2 give the higher *Sima* : which two parts divided into six, give one to *Astragulus*, 3 other to *Sima*, the two last to *Abacus* : and the *Projectura* of the *Mutuli* is double to his height, whose 5 part maketh *Sima* over himselfe, and may be made hollow, as you see in the figure, *Scapus* being garnished with 24 striges.

C

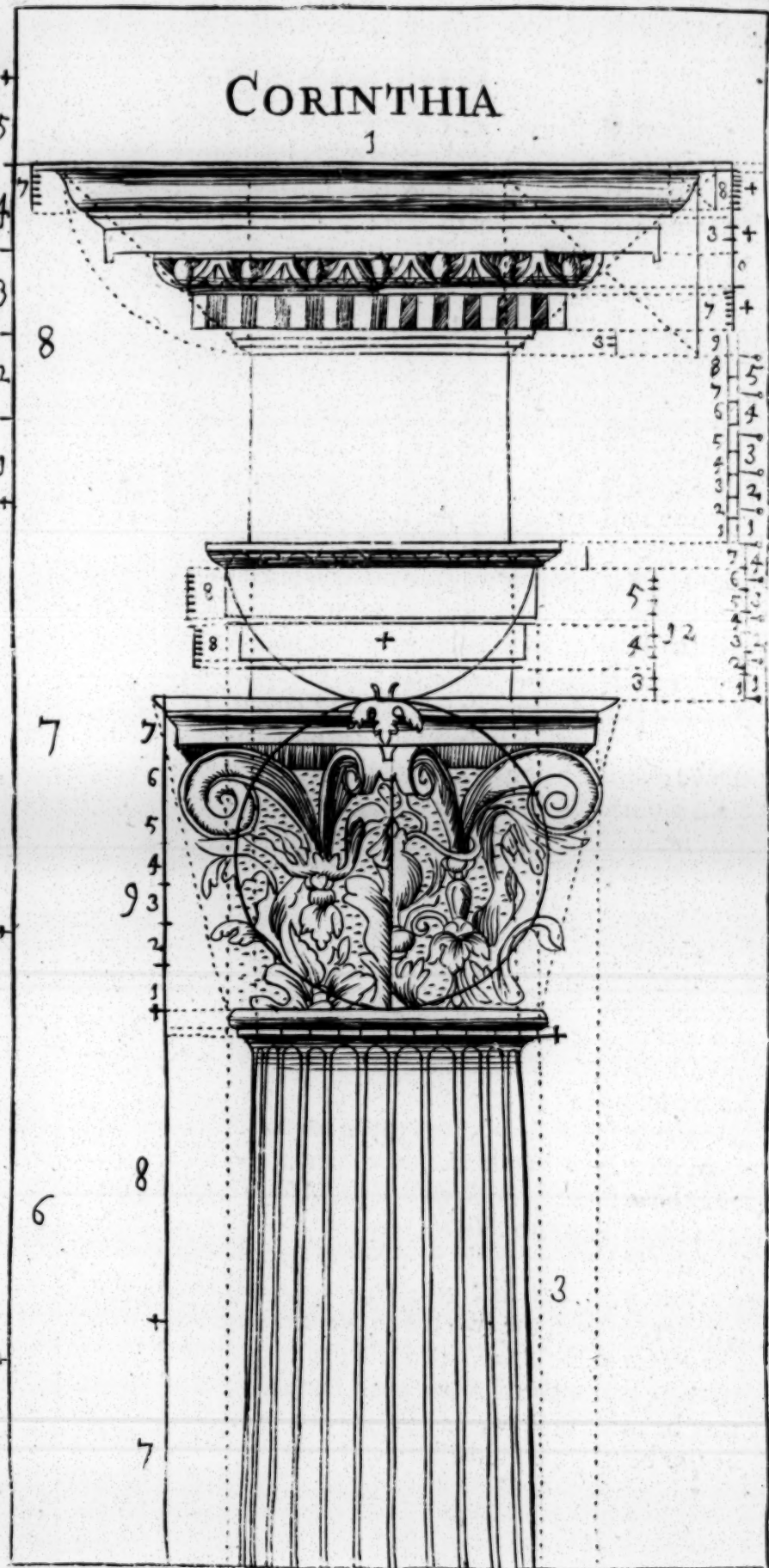


THe third sort, having the shape of a maides slenderesse: for Virgins by the tenderesse of their age, are figured with comely members, and beautifull in apparell: the first finding the beauty of the Capitall, was by a Maide of the City *Corinthia*, being marriageable, detained with sicknesse, dyed: after whole buriall, the flowers she loved being alive, her nurse gathered, and setting them in order, brought them in a Basket to the Tombe, setting them in the highest part thereof, and that they might remaine the longer, covered them with a flat tyle or stone, from the ayre: by chance that Basket of *Osiare*s, she placed upon the roote of the hearbe *Acanthus*, or Bear-foote: about spring time the roote of that hearbe did spread her leaves and tender stalkes, increasing against the side of the Basket, and pressed downe with the weight of the flat tyle or stone, were compelled to turne themselves to the outward parts of the flat stone. Then *Calimachus*, who for his wit and subtilty in the Art of working in stone, was surnamed *Catatechnos*, of the *Athenians* passing by that grave, seeing the leaves growing in that sort, reached unto himselfe the Basket, being delighted with the strangenesse and newnesse thereof, fashioned the same for the Capitall of the Collumne, to that which he made at *Corinthia*. There are other Capitalls, which are put to these Collumnes of divers sorts, which doe take beginning from *Corinthia*, *Ionica* and *Dorica*.

The whole height divide into eight parts, the first part of the higher eight part being taken away, all the measures are to be found in the example appearing on the left side.

The first eight part marked with the letters *a*, *b*, give to the bredth of *Plinthus*: which divide in 22 parts: give 16 of those parts to the thicknesse of *Scapus*, and 8 of those parts for the *Modulus* of *Basis Cimatiu*m, the rest make for the *Projectura*, which is 3 of those parts on each side, as appeareth.

The *Basis Cimatiu*m, with *Scapus* and his Capitall, shall be 9 Diameters in height, as appeareth in the figure on the left side. The *Basis Cimatiu*m being a *Modulus* of *Scapus*, divide into 4 parts: give the first part to *Plinthus*: the other three parts divide into 5, give one of those parts to the higher *Torus*, but the lower *Torus* is one fourth part more of the 5 even *Storis* before spoken, higher then the upper *Torus*: the space between the two *Torus*, divide into 12, give 2 of those parts to the two *Astragulus*, in the middle, the third part of one 12 part make *Regula* under the higher *Torus*, and one halfe part, give *Regula* above *Astraguly*, and the *Regula* under *Astragu*-



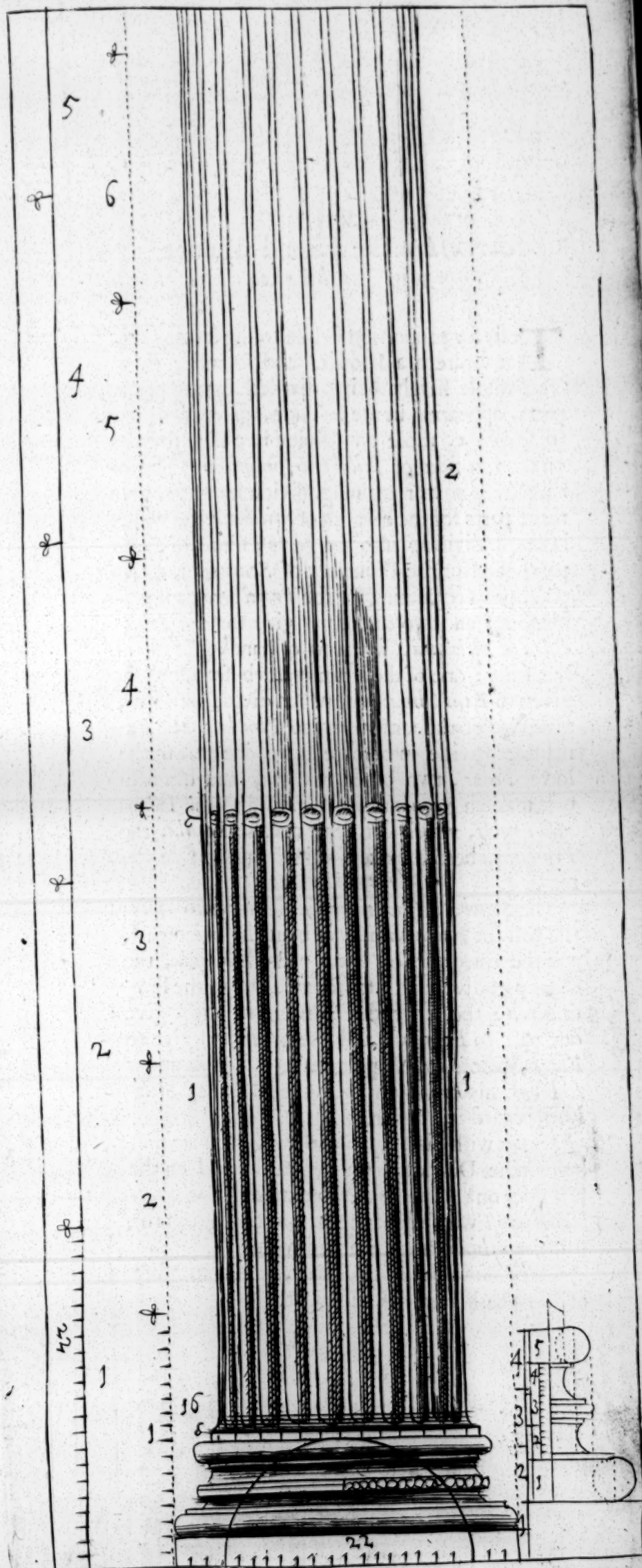
ly is equall to the square : but *Regula* above the lower *Torus*, is the 2 third parts of one 12 part, the rest remaining maketh the upper and lower *Trochilus* : but *Regula* above the higher *Torus*, is made of the 24 part of *Scapus*, and the 12 part is for the *Contractura* of *Scapus*, the *Projectura* of these divisions marked with R.

The *Capitall* placed in the top of *Scapus*, being one Diameter in height, divide the same Diameter into 7, give one of those parts to *Abacus*, and his *Projectura* being equall to the *Basse*. The ground plot of the *Capitall*, the manner of his leaves and *Voluta*, shall be handled in the great *Capitall*. In the end of *Scapus*, *Tenia* hath the 12 part of his height and *Projectura*, and his third part give to his *Regula*. The *Contractura* of this Pillar made after the first *Jonica* : but his *Canaliculus* in the manner of the last *Jonica* : the first third part are filled with *Baculus*, appearing in the figure.

Epistilium standing upon the *Capitall*, being one *Modulus* in height, whose 7 part give to *Sima* : divide that 7 part into 3, give one to *Regula* : 2 for *Sima* : divide the other 6 parts into 12, give 3 to the lower *Facia*, 4 to the middle *Facia*, 5 to the upper *Facia* : also the 8 part of the upper *Facia* maketh *Astragulus* under *Facia* : also the 8 part of the middle *Facia* maketh *Astragulus* under himselfe, marked with ✕, appearing in the figure : *Zophorus* followeth the height of *Epistilium*, being divided into 4 parts : Five such parts is the height of the same *Zophorus*, which divided into 8 parts above *Zophorus*, give one such part to *Sima*, whose third part maketh *Regula* above *Sima* : *Denticulus* being of the same measure of the middle *Facia*, marked with a ✕ : his seventh part maketh *Regula* above *Denticulus*, and his *Projectura* being square, the manner of their opening being shewed in *Jonica*.

Echinus upon *Denticulus*, whose measure is the same of the lower *Facia* marked with O.

The *Corona* upon *Echinus*, being the same measure of the middle *Facia*, divide into three parts, give one to *Sima*, whose third part maketh his *Regula* above *Sima*. The great *Sima* of *Trabeationes*, equall to the middle *Facia*, marked with a ✕, divide into 8, give 1 of those to *Regula* above *Sima*, his *Projectura* being square. This being the just measure of this Pillar, the which ancient *Architectures* used at *Corinthia*, at *Rome*, at *Venice*, and other places.



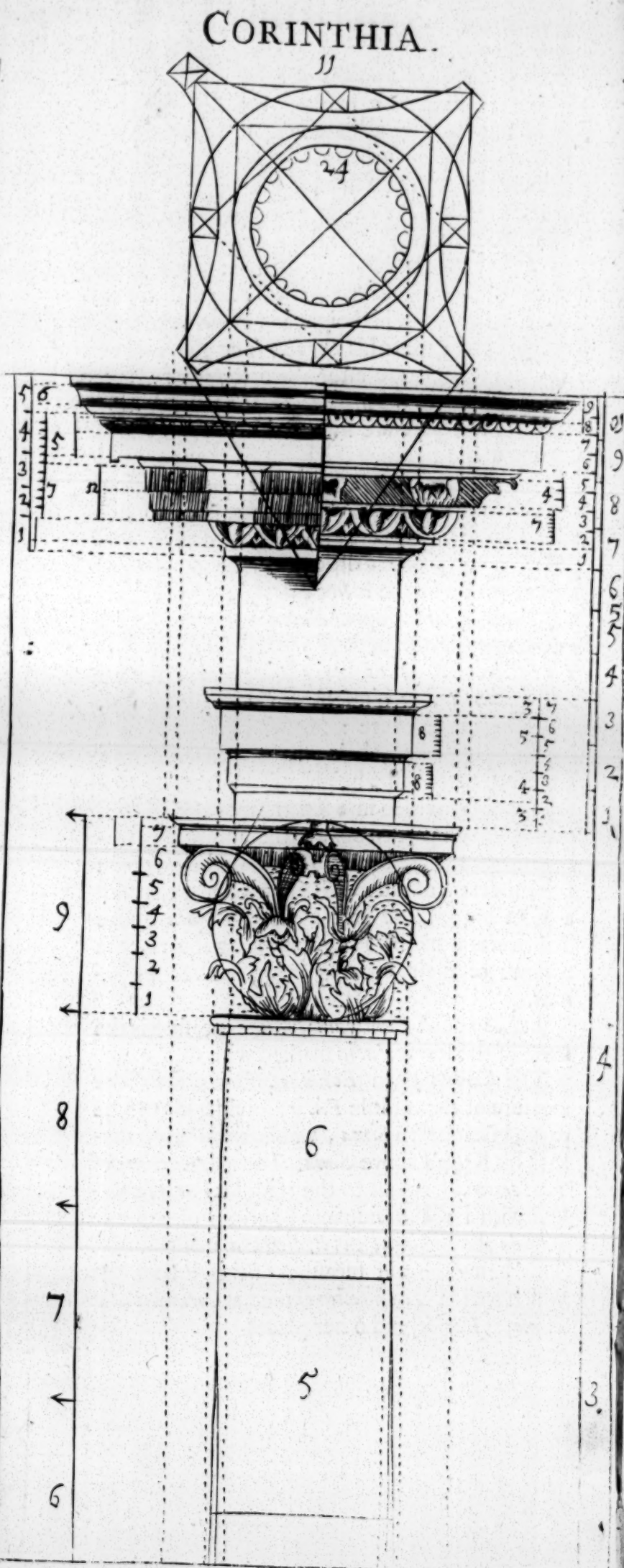
V I.
Corinthia the second manner
 with *Stilobata*.

THis for proportion is like to the former, but it beareth a stronger and seemlier shew. The whole height being divided in nine equall parts, appearing in the left side, give two parts to *Stilobata*, those two divide into nine shewed on the left side of *Stilobata Cimatium*: The other seven parts remaining, divide into five, give three parts for the breadth of *Stilobata*: the which breadth divided into six parts, foure of those parts give for the Diameter of *Scapus*: the two other parts remaining for the *Projectura* or standing foot: and two such parts give for the *Projectura* of *Stilobata Cimatium* or standing foote of the same: one of those nine parts before spoken, given to *Basis Cimatium*, which divide into five, give two of the same parts to *Plinthus*, the remainder divide into foure, give one part to the lower *Torus*, two other to *Sima*, and his fifth part maketh *Regula* above *Torus*, and the last to *Astragulus*, which third part maketh *Regula*, the *Projectura* before spoken, as in the right side you may see.

The *Stilobata Cimatium* divide into two parts: the first for *Facia* with *Sima* being his third part, and the third part of *Sima* maketh *Regula*, the other part divide into foure, give one to the lower *Sima*: the other three divide in two, give one part to *Echinus*, and the other part give to *Facia*, whose fourth part maketh *Regula* under *Echinus*, his *Projectura*, being the same of *Stilobata*, regard the figure.

Scapus with his *Scapi Cimatium*, and *Capitall*, being nine Diameters in height shewed on the left side, one *Modulus* of those maketh for *Scapi Cimatium*: whose measure before shewed in the first *Corinthian* Pillar, marked with *R*.

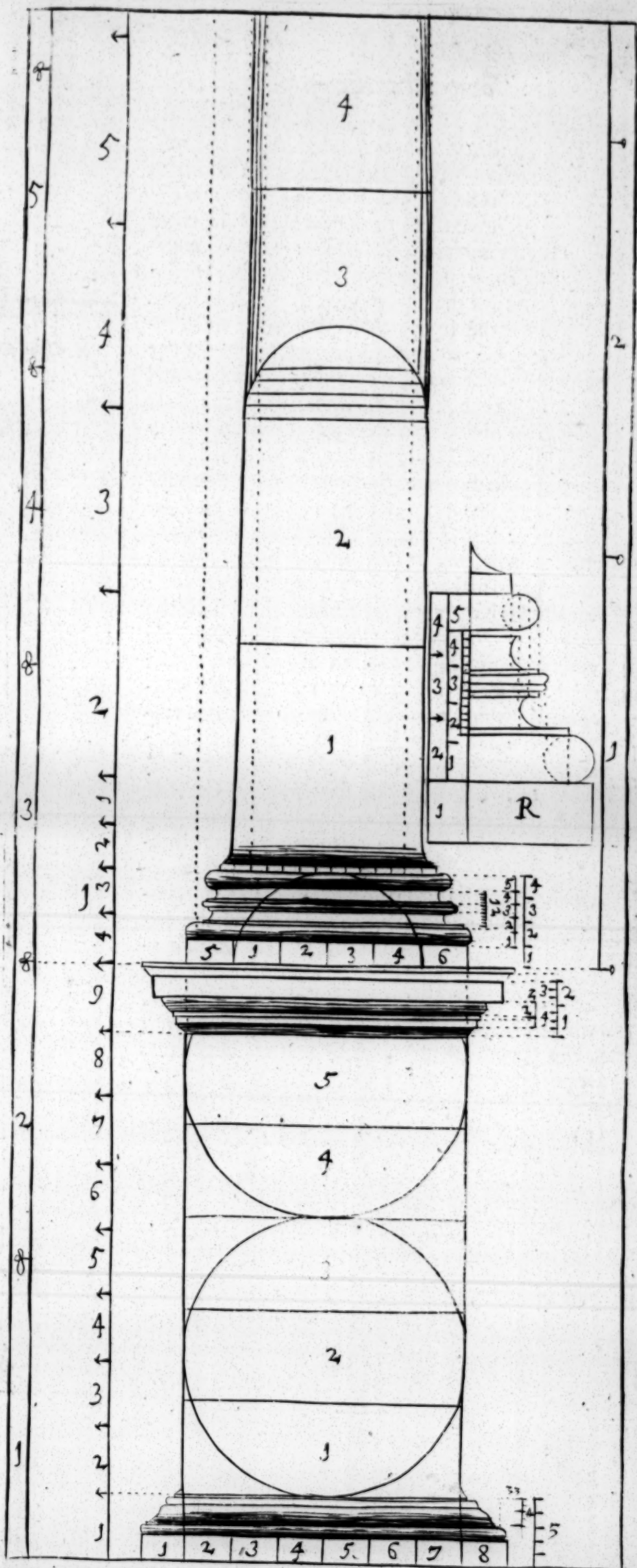
The *Contraction* of the Pillar, and the measure of *Tenia* hath been before taught.



The Capitall shall be shewed at large in the great Capitall. The Pillar may have *Baculus*, as the former *Corinthian*, or *Ionica*, with *Canaliculus*, *Epistilium*, *Zophorus*, and *Coronix*, placed on the top of the Capitall, being the fourth part of the height of *Scapus*, shewed on the right side: divide the said part into ten, give three to *Epistilium*, whose measure are before recited in the first *Corinthian*: other three parts to *Zophorus*, 4 to *Coronix*: which last foure divide into 9, give 1 part to *Sima* above *Zophorus*: two give to *Echinus*: two makes *Mutuli*: two makes *Corona*, and two maketh the higher *Sima*. divide *Echinus* into seven parts: two give to both the *Regula*: the fourth part of *Mutuli* maketh the lesser *Sima* ever the same: But the fourth part of the highest *Sima* maketh the small *Sima* above *Corona*, but the sixt part of the greatest *Sima*, maketh the highest *Regula*, the *Projectura* of *Coronix* may be square, the *Mutuli* shall be as broad as their height, and so farre distant as they hang over.

In the left side divide *Coronix* into five parts, give one part to *Echinus*, his third part maketh *Regula* under *Echinus*: two maketh the *Mutuli*, one to *Corona*, and one to *Sima*: divide the *Mutuli* into eight parts, give one of those parts to the one part of *Corona*: whose third part maketh *Sima* over *Corona*. The *Facia* of the *Mutuli* shall be square in height, breadth and thicknesse, the distance shall be such that the square of *Corona* may stand between. The sixt part of the great *Sima* maketh *Regula*, the *Projectura* before shewed. This *Corinthian* hath just measure, and was found at *Rome* in the Temple named *Maria Rotunda*, or *Panthon*.

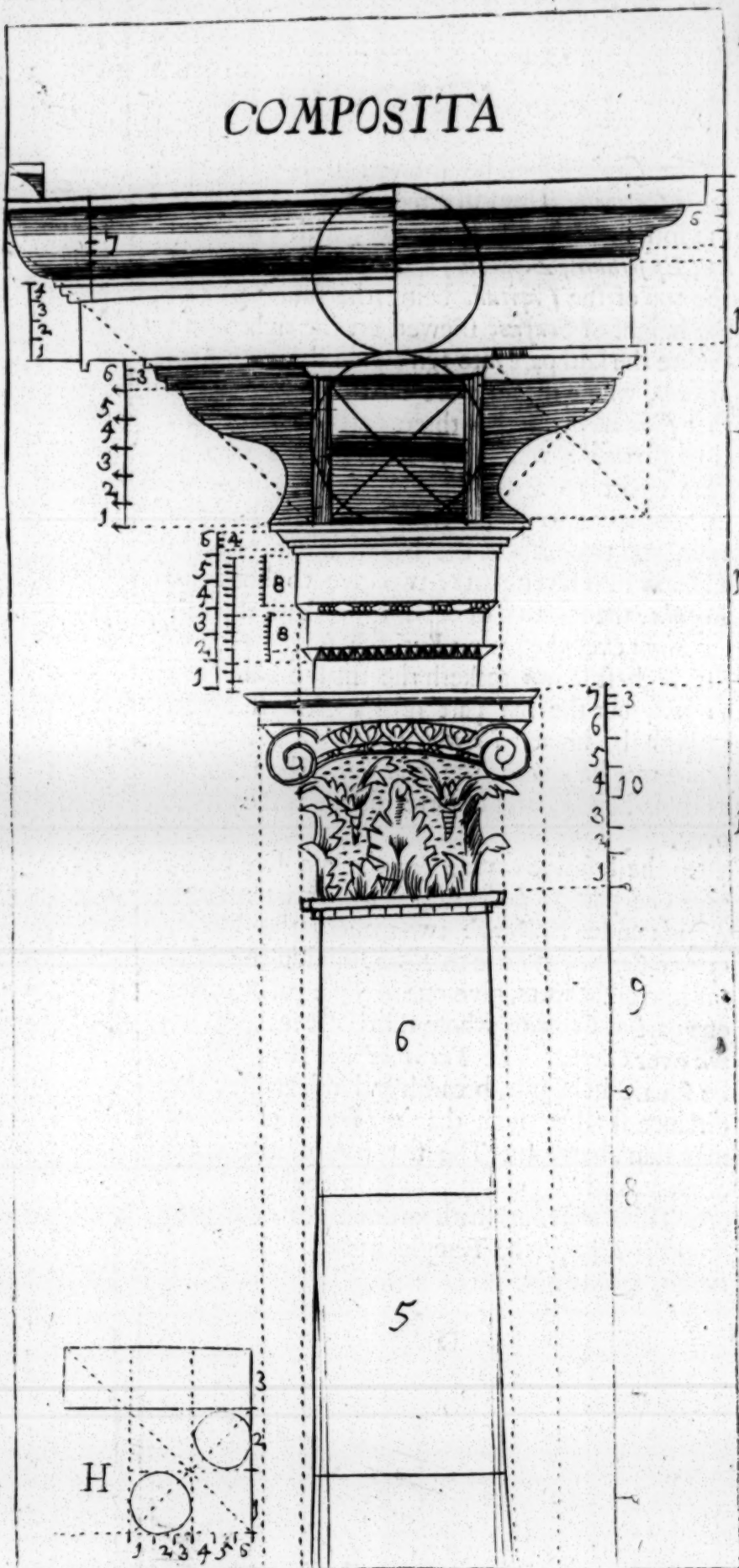
D



VII. *Composita the fifth.*

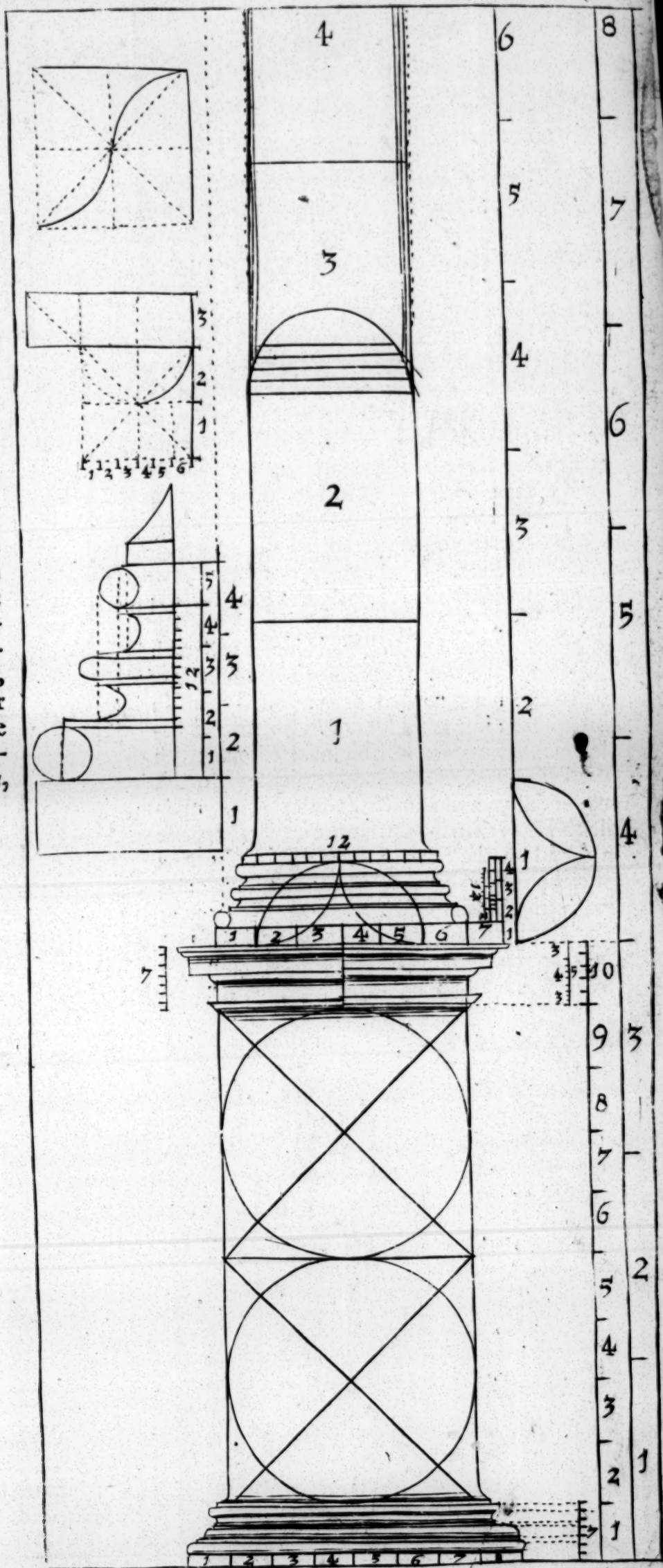
THis Pillar is comprehended of all the rest, and the best of their ornaments adorneth the same, his height divide into 13 parts: on the right side, give three to *Stilobata*, divide those three parts into ten: one part for *Basis Cimatum*, and the other part for *Stilobata Cimatum*: foure other of those parts give to the breadth of *Stilobata*: the sixt part whereof is for the *Projectura* of the *Basis*, and foure such parts for the thicknesse of *Scapus*, whose *Projectura* is equall to *Stilobata*: being of the whole six parts: *Basis Cimatum* divide into seven, give two unto *Plinthus*, two unto *Torus*, two to *Sima*: which two parts divide into six: give one to *Regula* under *Sima*, and one other of those to *Regula* over *Sima*: one other of the seven parts give *Trochilus*: and the last seventh part to *Astragulus*, whose third part maketh *Regula* under *Astragulus*: but the higher *Regula* of *Stilobata*, hath halfe the breadth of *Astragulus*: *Stilobata Cimatum*, divide into five, give one to *Astragulus*, whose third part maketh *Regula*: two maketh *Hypotrachelium*, which two divide into foure, one maketh *Regula* above himselfe: two maketh *Corona*: and those two divide in three, give one for *Sima*, whose third part maketh his *Regula*. The left side of *Stilobata Cimatum*, divide in seven: give 1 to *Astragulus*, whose third part maketh *Regula*: two maketh *Hypotrachelium*, one maketh *Echinus*, and his third part maketh the *Regula*, under himselfe: two parts to *Corona*, and the last part to *Sima*, whose third part maketh *Regula* above himselfe. The *Projectura* of every one must be square like *Scapus*, standing on *Stilobata*, whose Diameter before spoken, his height with *Scapi Cimatum*, and *Capitall* are ten Diameters appearing on the right side.

The *Contractura* of *Scapus*, being the twelfth part of the same: The *Capitall* and *Tenia* is taken from the same measures of *Corinthian* or *Ionica*. The *Canaliculus* or *Paculus* may be done in *Scapus* as the former Pillar sheweth: the same Diameter as is under *Tenia Epistilium*, being in height, and his parts and making, being taught in the former *Corinthian*: or as you may see on the



left side of *Zophorus* with his *Mutuli* doth follow: *Epistilium* being of the same Diameter, which divide into six parts, give one part to *Sima*, whose third part maketh *Regula* above *Sima*, the *Mutuli* is square, and are made hollow, as doth appeare in the figure, and the space between the square appearing on the right side.

Coronix of the same Diameter, which divide into two parts on the right side, give one part to *Corona*, the other divide into six parts, give one to *Echinus*, three maketh *Sima*, and two maketh *Abacus*: but every part of the *Coronix* shall be square. The measure on the left side, divide in two: the fifth of those two, divide in foure, give three parts to *Corona*, and one to *Sima* over *Corona*, whose third part maketh *Regula* above himselfe: the other second part, divide in seven, gixe six parts to the great *Sima*, and one other part to the highest *Regula*, and every part made square. This Collumne being in the *Amphitheatre* at *Rome*, but shewing the making of *Sima*, looke on the figures marked with *H. M. N.*

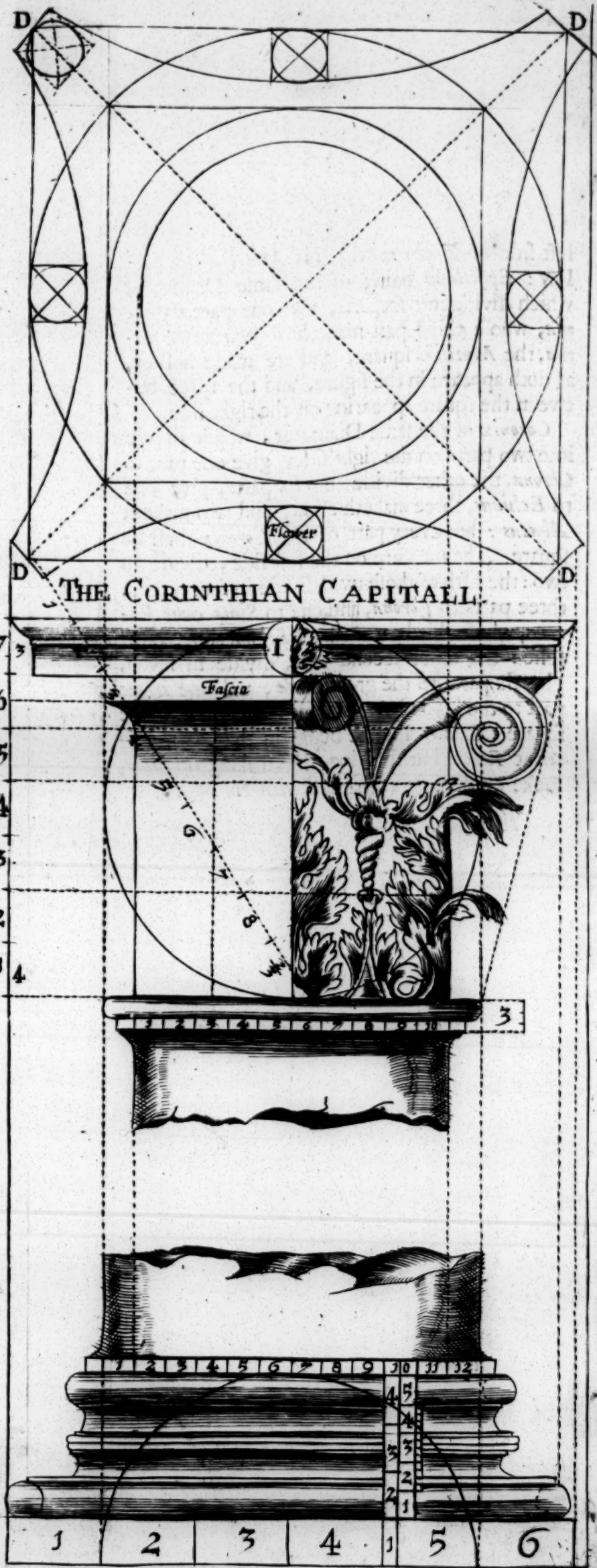


VIII.

The manner and making of Jonica Capitall.

Stilobata Cimatium being made as before taught, Scapus being diminished the sixt part of his thicknesse, halfe the breadth of the lower Scapus, divide into 9, appearing by the figures on the top on the Capitall: divide one of those nine parts in two, give one halfe part to Abacus, for his bredth and Projectura: and give Sima one whole part of those nine, whose Projectura is as much: from that part of Sima begin, and set downe those nine parts which was divided on the top of Capitall, in order as appeareth on the right side: Sima having one of them, Trochilus two, Echinus other two: the sixt part divide in foure, give one of those parts for Regula above Astragulus; one other part for Regula under Astragulus: and the other two parts make Astragulus it selfe, the last three parts give for the Modulus of Voluta.

The Projectura of Voluta, being equall with the outward part of Scapi Cimatium, or Basse of the Pillar: being nowled or compassed about in this manner: in the middle of Voluta make a little round compasse, the bignesse of one ninth part before spoken: that Circle divide into six, and let fall a perpendiculer line through the middle thereof: then set the foote of your Compasse in the place the figure 1 standeth, and turne a Circle untill you come where the perpendiculer line toucheth your Circle: remove the foote of your Compasse againe to the figure 2, and making that your Center, and the other foote where you left, and turne another halfe Circle, which shall stay at the place, touching your perpendiculer line: thus removing the foote of your Compasse to the place where the figures stand before your Centers, you shall bring about halfe Circles, untill you have finished your Voluta scrole, appearing in the figure marked with 7 Centers, which Voluta being so made, Echinus with Astragulus may be made square, appearing in the figure marked with H. The edges of Echinus have the roundnesse of the halfe Circle, and divide in six parts, as the figure sheweth: there is added to Hypotrachelium foure such parts as is the nine, so that the whole height of Capitall being 13 parts and a halfe, and being ingraven, appearing in the figure 5, Tenia is shewed in the first Jonica.



IX.

Corinthian Capitall.

THe Basse of *Scapus* being made with *Tenia*, in the same order which was set downe in the first *Corinthian*, the *Capitall* one Diameter for his height: which height divide in 7 parts; give one part to *Abacus*, with the flower marked with the letter *I*. the third part whereof give *Torus*, and the *Projectura* thereof is equall to the outward part of *Basis Stilobata*: But *Facia* under *Abacus* being halfe of that seventh part before spoken, and doth hang over equall to *Regula* above the lower *Torus* of the *Basse*.

The middle *Voluta* hath a Circle, or rowling about of one part; but the corner turning hath two parts. The making of the leaves and *Voluta*, is sufficiently set downe in the figure: the line brought from *Abacus* to *Tenia*, doth shew the *Projectura* of *Helicis* or leaves.

In the ground plot of the *Capitall*, you shall make a Circle on the top, of equall bignesse to the Pillar at *Tenia*: without that Circle make another equall to *Scapus* at the *Basse*: and to that Circle make a square, and to that make another Circle hanging over to the *Regula* above the lower *Torus* before spoken: and to that Circle make a square also, which shall be the square of the *Capitall*: cutting over the square from corner to corner two Diagonall lines.

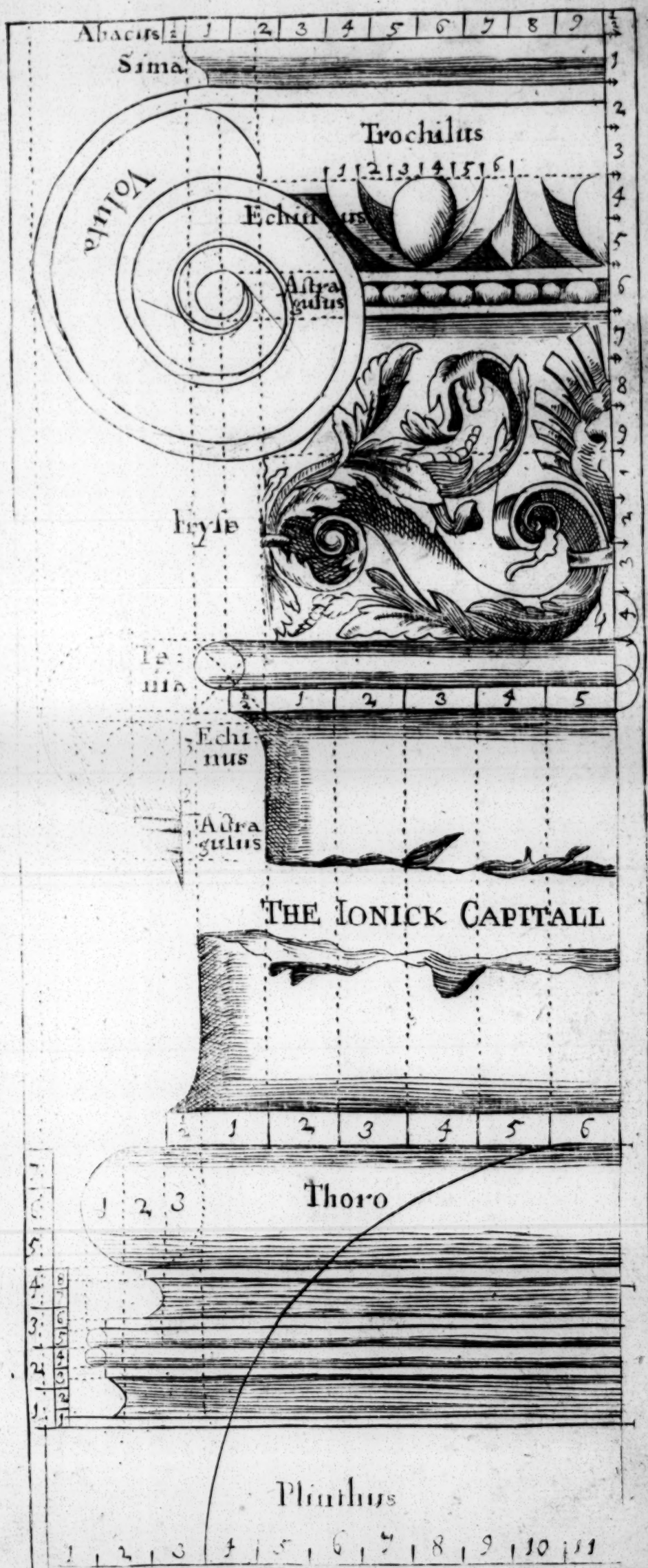
Abacus at the corners may hang over, to the outward square of the *Basse*, and the lesser rowles as much, being shewed in the figure with pricked lines. The compassing of *Abacus* set the foot of your *Compass* in the breadth of the outward square, and make a triangle, which shall cut the Circle in as great space as the flower is square: These things are finished in the figure.

The setting of the Collumnes one upon the top of the other.

THe order by the councell of all *Architectures*, which have had divers and sundry wayes for the same, have fully concluded and brought to perfection *Tuscan*, *Dorica*, *Ionica*, *Corinthia* and *Composita*, standing over one another, and every one to be shorter by the fourth part in height and breadth, and there be distributed as in the *Iconographia* before taught.

E

FINIS.



The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of rocks which are found in the different parts of the world. The author begins with a general account of the nature and properties of rocks, and then proceeds to describe the different kinds of rocks which are found in the different parts of the world. He describes the various kinds of rocks which are found in the different parts of the world, and the various kinds of rocks which are found in the different parts of the world.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of minerals which are found in the different parts of the world. The author begins with a general account of the nature and properties of minerals, and then proceeds to describe the different kinds of minerals which are found in the different parts of the world. He describes the various kinds of minerals which are found in the different parts of the world, and the various kinds of minerals which are found in the different parts of the world.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of fossils which are found in the different parts of the world. The author begins with a general account of the nature and properties of fossils, and then proceeds to describe the different kinds of fossils which are found in the different parts of the world. He describes the various kinds of fossils which are found in the different parts of the world, and the various kinds of fossils which are found in the different parts of the world.